

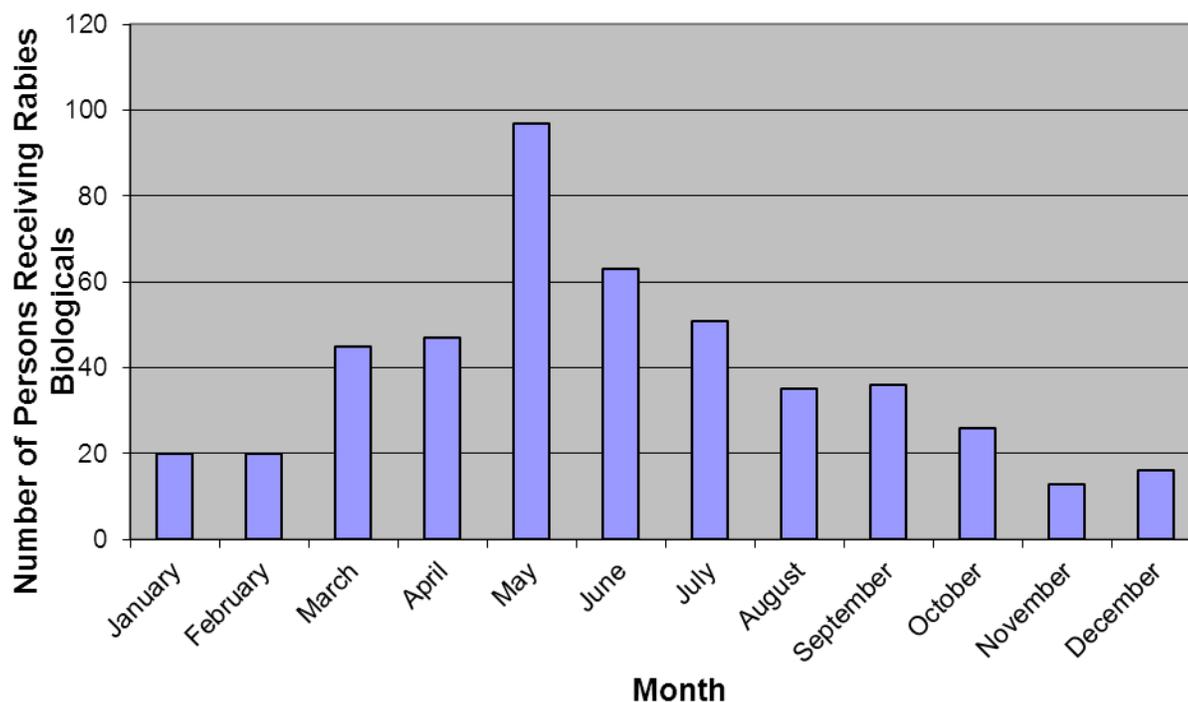
**Figure 1. Number of People Receiving Rabies Biologicals by Health Service Region of Patient Residence, 2013**

Table 1 and Figure 2 show the distribution of rabies biologicals by month and HSR of the patient's residence.

Month	Health Service Region										Out of State Resident	TOTAL	%
	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	11				
January	1	2	12	2	1				1	1		20	4.3%
February	2	4	3		1		8			2		20	4.3%
March	3	3	16	6	6	1	5	2	2		1	45	9.6%
April		7	14	1	7		15	3				47	10.0%
May	4	56	22	6	3		4			2		97	20.7%
June	2	8	30	9	2	2	8	2				63	13.4%
July	4	4	19	6	3		8	3	2		2	51	10.9%
August	4	3	5	2	5		11			5		35	7.5%
September	3	7	3	5	2		9			7		36	7.7%
October	3	7	1	4	1	2	3	4	1			26	5.5%
November		2	3	1			7					13	2.8%
December	1	1	1	3	1	1	5			2	1	16	3.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>		<b>0.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

**Table 1. Number of Persons Receiving Rabies Biologicals by Health Service Region of Patient Residence, 2013**

**Figure 2. Number of Persons Receiving Rabies Biologicals By Month, 2013**



The species of animals associated with the potential rabies exposures are detailed in Table 2. The number of persons receiving biologicals by HSR and animal causing the potential rabies exposure is detailed in Table 3.

Animals designated as being of high risk for transmitting rabies (bats, coyotes, foxes, raccoons, and skunks) accounted for 135 (28.8%) of the exposures. Animals classified as low risk for rabies (e.g. rodents, rabbits, moles, and opossums) accounted for 3 (0.6%) exposures (Figure 3). Although some species are considered low risk for rabies, all mammals are capable of becoming infected with and transmitting rabies. A risk assessment process, which includes many other factors besides species of exposing animal, is utilized to determine a general level of rabies transmission risk for a given exposure setting. In certain circumstances post-exposure prophylaxis may be recommended even for exposures involving low risk species.

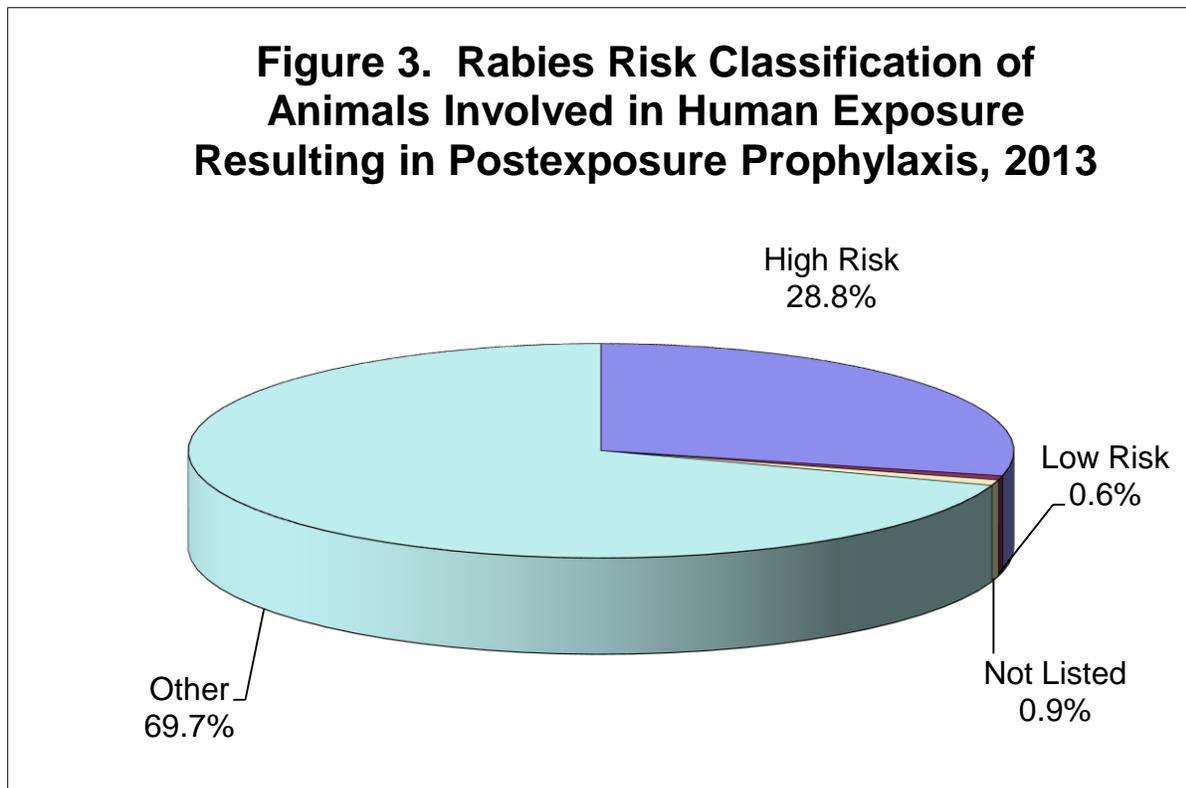
Routes of exposure are shown in Figure 4.

Species Associated with Exposure Resulting in PEP	Number	%
Dog	217	46.3%
Cat	90	19.2%
Bat	87	18.6%
Raccoon	24	5.1%
Skunk	18	3.8%
Horse	9	1.9%
Cattle	7	1.5%
Unknown/Not Listed	4	0.9%
Coyote	3	0.6%
Fox	3	0.6%
Opossum	2	0.4%
Pig	2	0.4%
Rodent	1	0.2%
Otter	1	0.2%
Coati	1	0.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>100%</b>

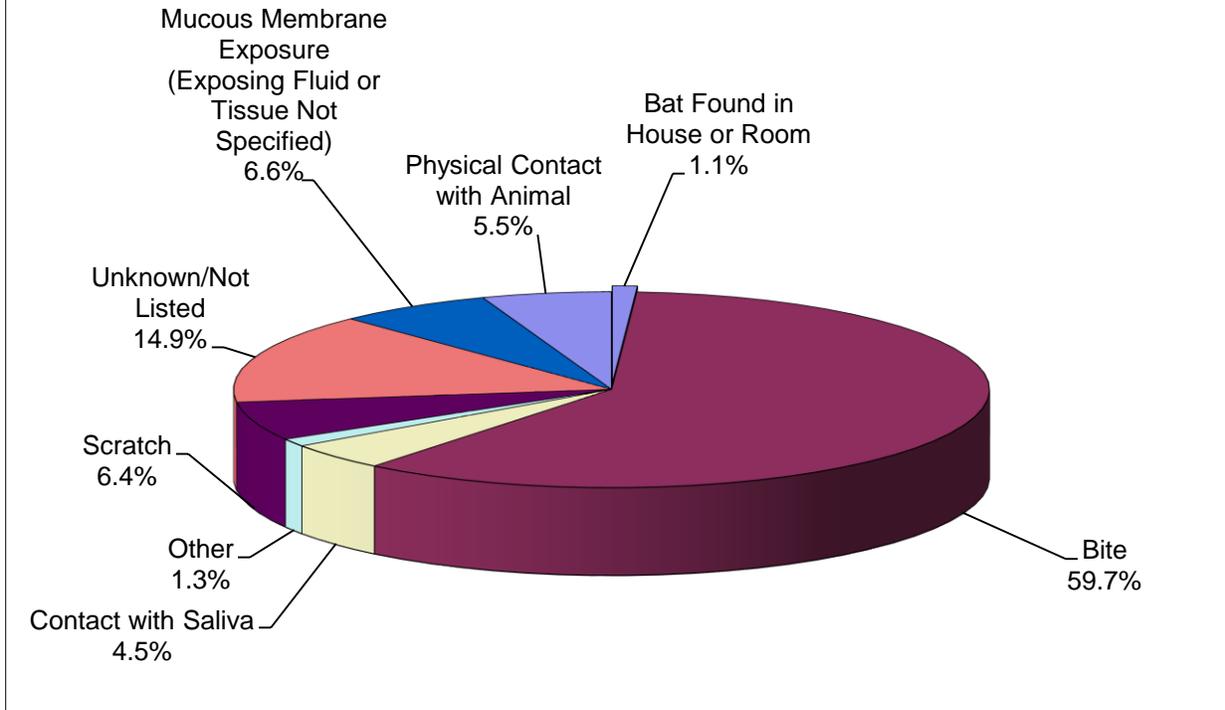
**Table 2. Species Associated with Rabies PEP, 2013**

Exposing Animal	Health Service Region										Out of State Resident	Total	%
	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	11				
Bat	3	4	6	20	22	1	18		13		87	18.6%	
Cat	11	12	36	5	1	3	17	5			90	19.2%	
Cattle		1	5	1							7	1.5%	
Coyote	1	1					1				3	0.6%	
Dog	9	71	58	12	5	2	41	7	8	4	217	46.3%	
Fox			1				1	1			3	0.6%	
Horse		7	1	1							9	1.9%	
Raccoon	2	2	6	3	3		4	1	3		24	5.1%	
Skunk		4	11	3							18	3.8%	
Coati								1			1	0.2%	
Opossum		1	1								2	0.4%	
Otter			1								1	0.2%	
Pig	1		1								2	0.4%	
Rodent					1						1	0.2%	
Unknown/Not Listed		1	2				1				4	0.9%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		

Table 3. Persons Receiving Rabies Biologicals by Health Service Region of Patient Residence and Exposing Animal, 2013



**Figure 4. Primary Route of Exposure for Persons Receiving Postexposure Prophylaxis, 2013**



Dogs and cats accounted for 307 (65.5%) of the reports of potential rabies exposures resulting in PEP. Of those, 50 (16.3%) were owned by the patient's family, 64 (20.8%) were owned by someone other than the patient's family, 185 (60.3%) were listed as either a stray or wild animal, and 8 (2.6%) had no ownership information identified (Figure 5). The vaccination status of 92 (30.0%) of the dogs and cats was reported, with 87 (94.6% of those with vaccination status known) being not currently vaccinated against rabies and 5 (5.4% of those with vaccination status known) being currently vaccinated. The vaccination status of 205 (66.8%) of the dogs and cats was reported as unknown and the vaccination status of 10 (3.3%) of the dogs and cats was not reported.

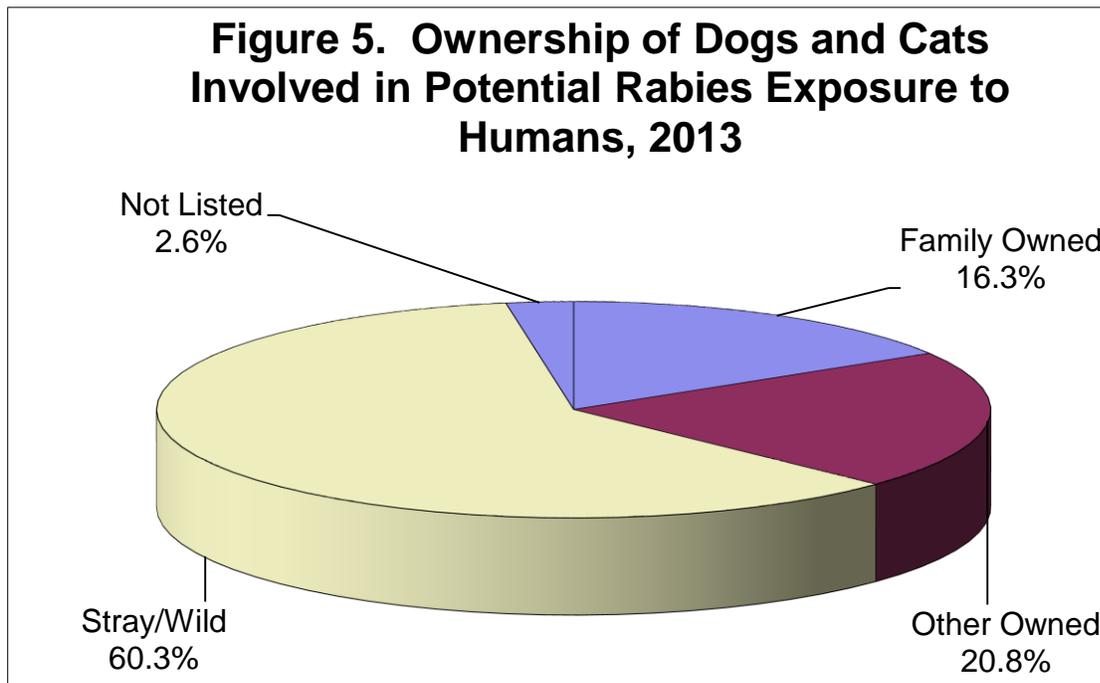
The average age of those receiving PEP was 32.8 years (males 32.3 years, females 33.3 years). The median age of those receiving PEP was 30.0 years (males 30.0 years, females 30.0 years). Of the recipients, 224 (47.8%) were male and 245 (52.2%) were female. Of those persons receiving PEP, 4 (0.9%) were previously immunized for rabies. The primary anatomic sites of exposure are listed in Table 4.

The animal causing the exposure was tested for rabies in a public health laboratory in 152 (32.4%) cases; the animal was not available for testing in 307 (65.5%) cases; the testing status was not listed in 7 (1.5%) cases; and the animal was quarantined in lieu of testing in 3 (0.6%) cases. Biologicals were distributed to 3 persons (0.6% of persons receiving PEP) while the animal causing the exposure was being quarantined for rabies observation. Biologicals were distributed to 2 people (0.4% of persons receiving PEP) while laboratory results were pending. The final laboratory results for those samples which were pending at the time rabies biologicals were distributed were not recorded in the database (Table 5). PEP is occasionally begun while the exposing animal is being tested when the animal or exposure situation is deemed high risk. Additionally, sometimes the exposing animal is located for testing or quarantine after PEP has been initiated. PEP is generally discontinued if the laboratory result is negative or the animal successfully completes quarantine.

Anatomic Location of Exposure	Number of People	%
Arm	34	7.2%
Foot	10	2.1%
Hand	169	36.0%
Head/Neck	21	4.5%
Leg	83	17.7%
Multiple Anatomic Sites	56	11.9%
Torso	10	2.1%
Unknown/Not Listed	85	18.1%
Ingestion*	1	0.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 4. Primary Anatomic Location of Rabies Exposures, 2013**

\*This person ingested bat brain soup, a local delicacy, while traveling in Asia.



Laboratory Testing Status	Number	%	
Animal Not Tested - Quarantined*	3	0.6%	
Animal Not Tested - Unavailable	307	65.5%	
Testing Status Not Listed	7	1.5%	
Tested	152	32.4%	
	Test Result	Number	% of Tested Specimens
	Positive	138	90.8%
	Sample Decomposed	8	5.3%
	Sample Destroyed	1	0.7%
	Result Inconclusive	3	2.0%
	Results pending at the time the PEP biologicals were distributed*	2	1.3%

**Table 5. Rabies Testing Status and Test Results from Animals That Caused People to Receive Postexposure Prophylaxis, 2013**

\*PEP is occasionally begun while the exposing animal is being tested when the animal or exposure situation is deemed high risk. Additionally, sometimes the exposing animal is located for testing or quarantine after PEP has been initiated. PEP is generally discontinued if the laboratory result is negative or the animal successfully completes quarantine.

Table 6 lists the number of persons receiving rabies biologicals for those instances in which the exposing animal was unavailable for rabies testing.

Exposing Animal	Health Service Region										Out of State Resident	TOTAL	%
	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	11				
Bat	2	4	5	19	16	1	9		10		66	21.5%	
Cat	10	9	14		1	2	16	3			55	17.9%	
Cattle		1									1	0.3%	
Coyote	1	1									2	0.7%	
Dog	8	21	47	1	5	2	40	7	8	4	143	46.6%	
Fox			1				1	1			3	1.0%	
Raccoon	2	2	6	3	3		4	1	3		24	7.8%	
Skunk		2	4	1							7	2.3%	
Coati								1			1	0.3%	
Opossum		1	1								2	0.7%	
Pig			1								1	0.3%	
Rodent					1						1	0.3%	
Unknown/Not Listed			1								1	0.3%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	
<b>%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		

**Table 6. Number of Persons Receiving Rabies Biologicals Due to Exposures to Animals That Were Unavailable for Rabies Testing, 2013**